

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 277.

TROOPS ORDERED

To Homestead by the Governor of Pennsylvania at Last.

THE ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD

Reported to Have Been Ordered to the Scene for Service.

THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE

Insured by an Act That Should Have Been Done Days Ago.

THE RUMORS OF MORE PINKERTONS

Coming Caused Active Preparations for War by the Locked Out Men, and a Bloody Battle Seemed Inevitable--The Situation One of Intense Anxiety and Suspense--The Town in the Hands of the Strikers--Even the Liberty of the Press Abridged. The Men Not so Considerate for the Rights of Others as They Should be. An Attempt to Introduce Non-Union Men Would Cause a Riot--The Strikers Would Prefer the Troops, Who Are Regular Authorities, to Pinkerton's Mercenaries.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 10.--The entire division of the National Guard has been ordered to Homestead for service. Late to-night Major General Snowden issued the following order to Brigadier General Robert P. Dechert, Philadelphia, commanding the First Brigade: "In compliance with orders of the commander-in-chief, you will concentrate your command in camp at Mount Gretna by to-morrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further orders. Battery hoisted. Take with you three days rations and all ammunition on hand. First troop mounted will move on first train available of Pennsylvania railroad road west. An order issued to the Second brigade to concentrate at a point General Snowden declined to make public [presumably Homestead] and await orders. The Third brigade was ordered to concentrate at Lewistown and move west. Telegrams were sent to all regimental commanders.

ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

The Workmen Will Welcome the Soldiers as Legal Authorities--Their Fight Was Against the Pinkertons.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 10.--Intense excitement was created late tonight by the announcement that the Pennsylvania military, 8,000 strong, had been ordered out and would arrive at Homestead tomorrow. The news flashed over the wires to this city at 11:01 p. m. and a few minutes later it had come to the ears of the strikers.

Little groups gathered at the street corner and the situation was discussed in low, but earnest tones. The hot-headed strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant and there were occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8,000 men these declarations promptly gave way to "Oh, well, we have beat the Pinkertons any way. They did not dare to come."

Later the opinion was freely expressed by the rank and file that the militia would be received by no hostile demonstration and that an armistice would be declared until after their departure. "But they will have to go away some time," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do, we would like to see them run the mill non-union."

When the militia is withdrawn, the strikers will swoop down like birds of prey upon the non-unionists that it is attempted to install in their places, and they will be sent to pieces by their enemies.

Burgess McLuckie, who with Hugh O'Donnell, is one of the leaders of the Homestead strikers, said:

"We will receive the militia in a fraternal spirit, and accord to them that respect due to the representatives of the grandeur and dignity of the great state of Pennsylvania."

Governor Pattison has said that the militia are not to be used as guards, and he is not sending them here for that purpose.

"Our fight was against the Pinkertons--against the invasion of our homes by an armed, illegal and disreputable private army."

Mr. McLuckie's words are accepted by all as a final and as indicating the tactics of the strikers.

THE SITUATION

One of Intense Anxiety at Homestead--On the Lookout for Pinkertons--A Newspaper Censorship Established--Services at Churches.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 10.--The atmosphere of Homestead is pervaded by mild symptoms of hysteria these days. The intense strain of excitement and expected attack to which the strikers have been subjected for the past week, is beginning to tell on the men until the anxiety has reached such a tension that a renewal of hostilities would be a positive relief. Alarm after alarm has swept over the town and the men have so often responded to these alarms that the scramble of a telegraph boy through the street is almost sufficient for a call to arms.

At various times last night and during the early hours of morning, reports were circulated that the Pinkertons were at the city's outskirts, and the scramble that succeeded these announcements would have been ludicrous but for the gravity of the situation. Men rushed to their homes and prepared themselves for the impending battle, only to be apprised an hour later that the report was false and that the Pinkerton invasion was again relegated to the future. So often has the cry of wolf gone out that there is danger that when the true alarm does come it

may fall on unheeding ears, and the enemy be within the city limits before the call to battle is sounded.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

There is no doubt of the settled conviction in the minds of the strikers that another battle is inevitable. They have received at least a dozen telegrams from various points stating that the Pinkertons are mobilizing detachments at as many points preparatory to a grand movement of this private army upon the city of Homestead, and the leaders of the strikers have accepted most of this information as authentic and concluded that the decisive struggle is not far distant.

The estimates of the strikers of the Pinkerton army is by a mysterious unanimity of opinion fixed at 800 men, and the strikers feel confident that with the arms at their command and their strength of from 3,000 to 5,000 able-bodied men they can easily repulse this force. Of one thing there can be no doubt--another invasion of the Pinkertons will be followed by another battle, more sanguinary, more terrible, but more decisive than the first. When its smoke clears away the strikers will be subdued and Carnegie once more the king of the iron region, or the power of the Pinkertons will be forever broken and the industrial army of Homestead a militant organization, which no force but the military of the state or nation can subdue.

ORGANIZING.

The strikers are perfecting their organization to-day and appear to be gaining strength in every way, except with the press. The prominent newspapers of the country, of which copies are being received in this city, appear to be resentful of espionage and restrictions imposed upon their representatives, and the leaders of the mill workers now realize that the attempt to exercise censorship over the press dispatches has been a most serious error.

Everything that can be done by Hugh O'Donnell to protect the newspaper men from harassing interference has been done and it is safe to say that so long as he is the dominant spirit no more reporters will be ordered out of town. But Mr. O'Donnell is in advance of his fellows, and the spirit of toleration which he evinces is not shared by many of the rank and file. The great majority of the strikers are still disposed to regard the newspaper men as interlopers, and a half dozen new arrivals today were promptly approached by a self-constituted committee and marched off to the strikers' headquarters where they were forced to remain an hour or two until they had satisfied the men as to their identity.

A NATURAL RESENTMENT.

Of course all this is irritating to the newspaper men, and when the strikers make their habitual assertion that peace reigns at Homestead and perfect freedom maintained on every hand the victims of their martial law methods wonder how, if that be true, they should be forcibly marched away by a strikers' committee, and deprived of their liberty for an hour in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania and in defiance of the constitutional liberty of the press. Indeed, there are representatives of the press in this city who maintain that the fear of subsequent visitations impels them to an excess of caution, and that their news dispatches suffer from the consciousness that the morning may bring a reckoning from an irate committee who know no code of ethics and who, while clamoring to be released from the oppression of capital, do not show such a fine appreciation of liberty when another's rights are to be observed. This is the situation candidly expressed, and the Associated Press but fulfills its functions when it says it is only when temerity outweighs discretion that the correspondents in this city exercise that perfect freedom of news expression which would characterize their dispatches from any other point, and which even the gravity of the situation at Homestead should not obscure.

The advisory committee of the strikers is no longer in official existence, according to the statement of the strikers, who say that though it was proposed to re-organize it, this has not been done. However, though it may not have an official existence, practically the same men who composed it are again performing the functions that were devolved upon the committee, and while the locked out men deny that they have any organization, it is evident to any observer that directions are given by certain men, and they act authoritatively. The reason for this failure to have an official organization for the direction of affairs it seems likely is found in caution and a desire not to get involved if possible, in the court proceedings which may hereafter be instituted.

CAUTIOUS LEADERS.

The leaders realize that they are trending on dangerous ground, and do not intend officially to commit themselves to any action at law, but to free to disavow responsibility for anything which cannot be personally placed upon them. Besides, they are not leaders of a force that is absolutely controllable, but of an unorganized and large body, which may at any time break away and act as a mob on volition of its individual members. No one else is willing to assume responsibility, and so far as any control goes, it is now exercised unofficially and through separate lodges, in which secrecy obligations hold as well as through a committee. The advisory committee consisted of the president and two members of each lodge. Their function was to direct the men to see that duties were assigned to them, that they kept sober and orderly, that they acted as a unit, and generally to see whatever was done was to the interest of the men. One reason for its disbandment, members of the committee say, was that Sheriff McCleary and others endeavored to use the committee and get its endorsement of the presence of deputies here and through the committee get the consent of the men who were on the whole against it. They claim that the whole against it, men who were on the whole against it, men who were on the whole against it, men who were on the whole against it.

HUGH O'DONNELL TALKS. Mr. O'Donnell this evening refused to admit that the advisory committee was still in force. "I cannot say anything about it yet," said he in an inquiry as to whether the committee was still in force. "Are you considering the reorganization of a natural?" "Not yet. All I can say is to repeat

a saying of Queen Victoria, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' We, too, expect every man to do his duty in this crisis."

"Have you received any information from the sheriff to-day?"

"No, nothing."

"The congressional investigating committee will be here day after tomorrow. What steps will you take to receive it?"

"I suppose if they call upon us we shall respond and give them all the information necessary."

"Have you received any visits from prominent labor leaders?"

"Yes; Mr. Dan Harris, president of the New York state branch of the Federation of Labor, is here to extend the sympathy and offer the assistance of that organization."

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Arrangements have begun, it is said, by which there will be a temporary hospital for the care of the wounded near the probable scene of battle in case another fight occurs. The struggle, if one comes, of course, will be for possession of the mill property and it will be in its vicinity that the war will rage, if at all. The little town of Homestead has not yet risen to the importance and size making a hospital one of its institutions and there were no means except those hastily improvised in the home of a wounded striker for the care of men injured in battle. This afternoon, it is said, a young physician came to Hugh O'Donnell, the local leader, with a note of introduction from Sister Magdalene, of the Sisters of Mercy, which has charge of the Mercy Hospital, to which some of the injured in Wednesday's battle were carried. It is reported that he suggested to O'Donnell that he be given facilities for the accommodation of temporary hospital quarters of any persons who might hereafter be injured. It was, he said, of course to be hoped that further trouble might be averted, but preparations should be made to give immediate and proper attention to all those persons needing it, and subsequently they could be removed to the hospital in Pittsburgh, where better facilities would be of course exist.

O'Donnell is said to have asked the physician what he would need and was told that quarters should be arranged that would be efficient, and mattresses and cots should be provided. His suggestions were well received by O'Donnell, who thought that it would be a very wise precaution to take. He is said to have promised to arrange to have suitable quarters turned over to the physician and it is probable that they will be located in the three-story brick building of the Amalgamated Association, which stands on a corner not far from the works, and is where the men meet. The strikers are constantly in expectation of a fight and the prompt acceptance of the offer shows this and also the realization the men have that the next fight is likely to have more serious result than the previous battle.

Mr. O'Donnell himself was very non-committal when interrogated upon this point this evening and merely stated that Dr. M. G. Bucher, of Pittsburgh Mercy Hospital, had called and proffered his assistance and had also offered to receive any wounded that might be now in the city.

AT THE CHURCHES.

The ministers of the gospel are still giving occasional manifestations of their sympathy with the strikers. All the churches were largely attended this morning in anticipation of some radical expression from the pulpit and the visitors were not disappointed.

At the Methodist church the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Genesee conference, to-day occupied the pulpit in lieu of Rev. Dr. McIllyar, the regular pastor, and made some forcible allusions to the existing strife.

"When the world shall turn from seeking its own selfish ends," said he, "all immoral efforts of self-aggrandizement will be things of the past. We shall then indeed have triumphant democracy; when Carnegie is not king, but when Christ is the acknowledged Lord of hosts. [Sensation.] Then the lion of capital shall lie down with the lamb of labor, and there will be no Pinkertons to destroy or harm."

The manifestations of approval which followed these expressions amounted almost to applause, and the following sentiments from the prayer of Rev. Dr. McIllyar also received cordial approval: "While the surging waves of sorrow have pressed heavily on this community during the past few days, we pray that with God's help our faith shall be stayed and our confidence in God and our hope of Salvation made more strong. God, grant comfort to these hearts that are watching to-day over their wounded and those widows and mothers that are weeping over their dead. God, grant in great mercy, through the power of the salvation of the dying Christ that all those things may work together for our good in Christ Jesus; so move to the mind of the community of the forces of this state, to the sober thinking and intelligent men of this state that peace and harmony may be restored. Oh, God we pray that demagogues may take a back seat and that honest men may be brought to the front. God grant that in all these conflicts we may see salvation going forward, peace and harmony triumphant, prosperity reign again in our community as it has done in the past."

ARBITRATION THE THING.

At St. Mary's Catholic church on Twelfth avenue, this morning at high mass, the Rev. J. J. Ballion spoke of the riot and the present uneasy condition of the town. He adjudged his flock to do everything in its power to avoid further bloodshed, and declared that it should be no common effort of all good citizens to bring about the arbitration of the present quarrel. This, he said, the power of public opinion would force upon both the disputants. In speaking about the matter afterward, Father Ballion said: "This is a peaceful community, but a fearless one. They will submit to the law, but they will not submit to what they deem illegal forces. If another attempt is made to force the Pinkertons into Homestead, I fear the very worst end. There will be bloodshed. The quarrel cannot be settled in that way. The firm and the men must arbitrate."

"But if the firm refuse to arbitrate?" "How can it be in reason object to a reasonable solution of this most calamitous affair? But if it did reject the solution, then I should doubt its honesty and should believe that it was cloaking its real purpose under a false and suspicious cover. But the opinion of the country can coerce them; both sides must come together, or we will have a

shocking and demoralizing sequel to the wild work of last week."

One of the curious episodes of the day was the round up of the unbadged newspaper men at the strike headquarters immediately upon their arrival from Pittsburgh. There were about half a dozen correspondents on the afternoon train into Homestead and immediately upon leaving the cars they were met by several polite, well dressed gentlemen, who asked what their business was in town. As soon as it was explained the correspondent was told to go right to headquarters, have himself identified and get his badge and in order that there should be no mistake about the direction, several volunteers came along to show the way. The whole thing was so quietly and with such a complete air of humor that it was some time before any of the reporters imagined that there was anything like duress intended. Even then it only dawned upon them gradually. When the little party was brought to the headquarters it was found that Mr. O'Donnell, who is the committee on press, was absent at rest. He had been upon the whole of the preceding night. Nobody else could issue the badges and the gentlemen were advised that it might be imprudent to go away from headquarters without their little squares of white calico. "Of course you can go if you wish," said Mr. Crawford, one of the committee, "but you may be subjected to annoyance and I would advise you to stay here until O'Donnell has seen you."

THE REPORTERS DETAINED.

The gentlemen all agreed to stay, and a few moments later some of the older reporters gathered in and warily recommended the most exact obedience to any advice tendered by the committee. The duress lasted about two hours before O'Donnell appeared, and even then it took more than half an hour for the badges to be awarded, the committee being in anything but an amiable mood; one of them suggesting that the mode of identification was so loose that if the Pinkertons were not fools they would be well represented among the so-called reporters.

That there are at least a dozen Pinkertons in the town is conceded by the committee, who thus explain the stringency of their press regulations, and stories are told of the extreme vigilance with which everybody is watched. One suspect last night was stripped to his underclothing, his papers closely examined and nothing being found, his money and other things were returned to him, but he was taken to the track and pointed out the way to Pittsburgh. He had aroused suspicion by lingering about among several groups, and one man had followed him for hours before he was taken in hand. The patrols are by no means violent. They question a stranger politely, but if he can give no good account of himself he must leave the town at once.

The fact is that Homestead is as much in a state of siege as though a public enemy were camped upon the heights around the town, and their gunboats lying on the river. The civil law has given place to the martial, and on the whole the latter is being administered with less friction than one would expect.

H. C. FRICK.

The Career of the Member of the Carnegie Firm Most Prominently Identified With the Troubles.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 10.--Henry Clay Frick, the chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and the member of the firm most prominently identified with the present trouble at Homestead, is a man of indomitable courage and will-power. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born at West Overton, Westmoreland county, December 19, 1840. His father, a farmer of means, gave him a good education and a chance to know the world, so that at twenty years of age he was fairly well equipped for life. He began it with small display as clerk in a dry goods store at Mt. Pleasant, and in 1860 improved his business knowledge as bookkeeper at his grandfather's flour mill and distillery at Broadford, in Fayette county. While there he discovered the possibilities of the coke business. With such capital as he could command he bought an interest in a coal tract near Broadford and with some other young men built fifty coke ovens. Encouraged by his experience with these, the number of them was doubled; then more coal land was bought and the number of ovens again doubled. In 1873 the panic came. That was the source as well as the ruin of fortunes. It was the tide which overwhelmed the weak, but carried the strong on to renewed strength. Mr. Frick's partners, embarrassed by endorsements, had to sell their interests, which he induced certain friends to buy.

As the financial distress increased, others in the coke business were compelled to sell, and Mr. Frick was at hand to buy, and ovens which he could not buy he leased. Meantime his enterprise was called rashness and there were predictions that the time would overwhelm him next, but he kept heart and struck out the more vigorously. In answer to the predictions, when the revival of business occurred, he pointed to the annual profits of the leased ovens as greater than the value of the ovens themselves.

He carried on the business in his own name until 1878, when he sold a share of it to E. M. Ferguson, of New York, when it was known as that of H. C. Frick & Co. In 1882, the Carnegies bought a large share in it, and the name was changed to the H. C. Frick Coke Company. It was the largest coke company in the world, controlling 12,000 acres of coal land and more than 4,000 ovens, giving employment to more than 5,000 hands. While enlarging the output every means was used to make it the best in the world. To obtain pure water works were erected, costing a quarter of a million. As a result the coke was demanded for a steadily increasing variety of uses, and its reputation fixed firmly.

It is said that no other man ever saw "so far into the future of the great Connellsville industry as he did," and certain that no man ever ventured upon it with more confidence, pursued it with more energy, or reaped from it a greater reward.

A few years ago he bought an interest in the firm of Carnegie, Phelps & Co., and when W. L. Abbott retired a few months ago, he succeeded him as chairman. On July 1st of this year, all the Carnegie interests were consolidated with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, and Mr. Frick was given absolute control of the gigantic concern. His wealth is variously estimated at from five to eight million dollars.

THE ST. JOHNS FIRE.

Two-Thirds of the Business Part of the City Burned.

THE TERRIBLE VISITATION

To the Capital of New Foundland. One of the Greatest Fires in History. Magnificent Public Buildings Are Burned--More Than Ten Thousand People Made Homeless and the Loss Upward of Twenty Million Dollars. Like the Chicago Destroyer, the Blaze Started in a Stable.

St. Johns, N. F., July 10.--On Friday last about 5 p. m., a stable at the head of Longs Hill caught fire. At the time the wind was blowing a strong gale from the west. Rain had not fallen for three weeks and the buildings of the town, which were of wood with the exception of those on Water street, were extremely inflammable. The adjoining houses rapidly caught and in a few minutes Longs Hill was a sea of flames. Human efforts were powerless to cope with the fire.

Two-thirds of the business part of the town, and three-fourths of the value of the town has been obliterated. The Anglican Cathedral, cost \$500,000, is among the destroyed buildings. Some 10,000 persons are sheltered in the Parliament House and under sheds and tents in Bannerman Park and other open places. Today (Sunday) the town is enveloped in a dense smoke from the surrounding wooden country, which seems to be all on fire. The Kilbride Catholic church, three miles out toward Bay Bulls, was destroyed today. The wind continues westerly and there is no appearance of rain, which is badly needed.

The thermometer is high up in the seventies. H. M. S. Blake is due here at daylight Monday with tents, lumber and other necessities.

THE EARLIER REPORTS.

Friday afternoon a fire broke out in St. Johns that threatens to far exceed in extent of money damage and loss of life that of the disastrous conflagration of 1848. About 4 o'clock a house on Long's Hill was discovered to be on fire. Owing to a southwest wind the fire spread to an adjoining building.

Desperate efforts were made to stay the progress of the fire, but it was soon seen that these would prove fruitless. Most of the houses on Long's Hill were very old wooden ones, and they caught fire and burned with great rapidity. Large burning brands were caught up by the wind and carried to the roofs of other structures, which were soon burning furiously. It was seen that the fire department was helpless, and the residents in the path that the fire was destined to take began to remove their portable household effects and valuables.

NEW METHODIST COLLEGE BURNED.

It is feared these people lost their lives by their foolishness in returning to their homes when the flames were close upon them. While these dwelling houses were burning unhindered, it was found that the new Methodist college was on fire. Efforts were made to save this building, but they were fruitless. The college was the educational headquarters of the Methodists in Newfoundland.

By this time the wind was blowing a gale and the fire was spreading with terrible rapidity. Buildings situated some distance from the burning structures caught fire from the burning embers, and were destroyed without a hand being raised to save them. The firemen and the populace were completely paralyzed, and the fire did its work of destruction without stay.

It was now growing dark and the scene was a magnificent and appalling one. Building after building caught fire. The whole city was as light as day. The roar of the flames was terrible and the heat was so intense that it was impossible to get anywhere near the burning buildings. Men, women and children ran about in terror, and thieves, taking advantage of the confusion, entered houses that had been deserted by their occupants and stole whatever they could lay their hands on.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The Masonic Temple, Orange Hall, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Bishop's palace, St. Patrick's Hall, the English Cathedral, the Athenaeum, the Kirk, the Commercial Bank, the Union Bank, the Atlantic Brewery, the Atlantic Hotel and Linberg's brewery, all fell prey to the flames. The English Cathedral was a magnificent structure, considered to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture on this continent. It was yet incomplete, though it had been fifty years in building. Nearly all these buildings were in the center of the city.

In addition to these the court house, police headquarters and the Government Savings bank were destroyed, as was also the Presbyterian church and the office of the Telegram. The flames are now raging with increasing vigor in the direction of the water front, in a very short time eating up the warehouses along the wharves. The shipping lying at the wharves had been warned of its danger, and the crews of the various vessels hastily took their craft outside the harbor.

On one side of the bay are the steam seal oil factories and warehouses. It was feared these buildings would catch fire and that the dry dock and marine railroad would be destroyed.

ALL OUTSIDE COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

The fire burned out the telegraph office, hence for a time all communication with the outer world was cut off. Saturday the telegraph officials established a temporary office in what they considered a safe part of the city, and further details were received.

A later dispatch states that the Parliament buildings have been destroyed, and that at the time the dispatch was sent out fully 600 buildings had been burned. Many of these were dwelling houses, and their occupants have been compelled to seek refuge in the fields. The military authorities have furnished them with as many tents as possible, and the civil authorities are doing everything in their power to alleviate the distress. Many have lost everything, and imperative calls have been made upon charity in their behalf.

Saturday the fire communicated to the seal oil factories. The whole

southside of the city is burning. A large fire is coming down the Fresh Water Valley, throwing the whole population of St. Johns in an agony of despair, seeing before them the probable complete extinction of their city.

FLAMES MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

From Brandy Rankins to Signal Hill the only buildings standing are the Union Bank, the Roman Catholic cathedral and college, and the Devon Row Railway depot. About 600 houses are already burned. The loss is thought to be about \$8,000,000.

Upon learning of the terrible conflagration, the mayor called a meeting of citizens to take steps to provide relief. In consequence of his call, a large number of citizens assembled at the mayor's office to-day. A committee was appointed, and its members immediately purchased \$4,000 worth of provisions and lumber. The steamer Ulanda will sail hence this evening for St. Johns with the committee's purchases on board. Her cargo consists of 20 chests of tea, 275 barrels of flour, 100 pounds of cornmeal, 150 pounds of biscuits, 50 barrels of pork, 500 pounds of molasses, 35,000 spruce boards, 150 tents and 4 marquees, to be used to shelter the people rendered homeless. The military and naval authorities have also sent a lot of tents and canvas.

A public meeting will be held Monday to establish more general relief. Governor Daly and Archbishop O'Brien this morning telegraphed to the Newfoundland government a message of sympathy. Admiral Hopkins is co-operating with the city authorities and is holding the fast cruiser Magicienne in readiness to transport supplies. H. M. S. Blake sails for St. Johns to-night. She will probably reach there in twenty-four hours.

At 7:40 last night telegraphic communication with St. Johns was restored. The first dispatch received after the wires were again in working order stated that the loss by the fire is placed at \$20,000,000.

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION

Plays Have Not San Francisco--A Shock Like an Earthquake--Several Persons Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 10.--At 9:23 o'clock yesterday morning this city was shaken from end to end by a terrible explosion. What it was or where it occurred no one could tell. At the Palace Hotel there was a great fear among the guests, and all over the city there was created a feeling of alarm.

At Highland, about half a mile from West Berkeley, and north of Berkeley and Oakland, are located the works of the Giant Powder Company, consisting of chemical works, mixing and pairing house, five large buildings in all, together with three large powder magazines and a number of small ones, and it was here that the explosion occurred.

The explosion began in the nitroglycerine works, and the concussion soon caused an explosion in one of the magazines. Flames also broke out to add to the danger, and though a wrecking train had promptly been sent from Oakland, the efforts of the crew were confined to a large extent in keeping off the great crowds of people that pressed forward to the scene, for within 200 yards of the flames unknown to many was a magazine containing 300 tons of black powder, the explosion of which would have caused terrible fatality.

The work of gathering the remains of the dead and caring for any who might have escaped from the flames and ruins was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but the scene was one of such confusion and danger that the work was slow at the best.

The flames from the burning packing and mixing houses were terrible and drove the crowds back repeatedly. Chinamen were huddled together in little knots with scorched faces and hands and their suffering was intense.

Even surgeons were prevented from passing the guards, for the largest of the black powder magazines lay just over the brow of the hill and flames from burning wreckage were creeping nearer and nearer from the top of the hill.

Just about the magazine could be seen evidences of the explosion. The latest report received from the scene of the explosion at Highland shows that it has been definitely ascertained that five persons lost their lives, three white employees and two Chinese.

MR. STEWART'S FUNERAL

His Fellow Lodge Members Escort his Body to the Grave.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Mr. Isaac F. Stewart took place from his residence on LaBelle street. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. H. Cooke, of the Second Presbyterian church, who preached an affecting funeral sermon. Several selections were sung by a choir composed of Mr. Fulton, Mrs. Williams, and Messrs. Charles Zulauf, Hermann Bentz and Joseph Dudley. The pall bearers were Messrs. Charles Morningstar, Charles Erp, Anthony Christian, Robert Frazier, James Callahan and William Rogers. The floral ornaments were numerous and beautiful.

The burial was at Mt. Zion cemetery, whither the remains were escorted by the members of the LaBelle and Welcome lodges of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Stewart having been a member of the former lodge. The impressive ritual of the order was read at the grave.

The Educational Excursion.

Traveling Passenger Agent O. R. Wood has arranged for a fine trip for the thirty-five or forty delegates from this locality to the National Educational Convention at Saratoga, N. Y. A special sleeper will run through from Wheeling and passengers can stop at Niagara Falls and Lake Chautauque going or coming. The sleeper arrived at the Union depot last night and passengers can reserve their berths at the Union depot this morning, as fast as they purchase their railroad tickets. The sleeper will be attached to the regular train leaving here at 9:45 this morning.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania--Generally fair; variable winds.

For Ohio--Generally fair; possibly light showers in southern portion; southeasterly winds; cooler in extreme northwestern portion.

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHMIDT, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m. 64 7 p. m. 57
9 a. m. 73 7 p. m. 53
12 m. 85 8 p. m. 55

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 59
9 a. m. 77 7 p. m. 54
12 m. 87 8 p. m. 57

Weather--Changeable.